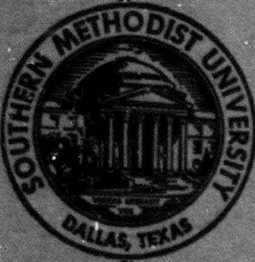


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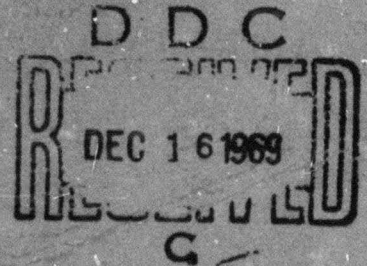


THEMIS SIGNAL ANALYSIS STATISTICS RESEARCH PROGRAM

URBAN CASUALTY ESTIMATION AND THE  
CIRCULAR COVERAGE FUNCTION. II.

by

Campbell B. Read



Technical Report No. 46  
Department of Statistics THEMIS Contract

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS  
Southern Methodist University

URBAN CASUALTY ESTIMATION AND THE  
CIRCULAR COVERAGE FUNCTION. II.

Campbell B. Read\*

Southern Methodist University, Dallas

1.

In an earlier paper [6] a city distributed uniformly over a circle was considered in a model for an n-weapon attack using the circular normal damage function and aiming error developed by Hunter [4]. The expected number of casualties was evaluated using the Circular Coverage Function  $p(R,r)$  ([1], [2]).

Many damage curves do not fit the single-or two-term circular normal form of Hunter, or the elliptical normal form discussed by Grubbs [3]. These "cookie-cutter" curves are better fitted by the damage function

$$P(r) = \begin{cases} 1 & , 0 < r \leq k \\ Q \exp(-cr^2) & , r > k, Q \geq 0, c > 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where  $r$  is the distance from ground zero.

We consider a single-weapon attack on a city having a circular normal distribution of population about the origin (see Sherratt [7]); the aiming error, as in Hunter's model [4], is assumed to be circular normal about the point of impact  $(x_1, y_1)$ , and the damage function of the form (1.1). The Circular Coverage Function, discussed in [6], will again figure in the evaluation of the expected number of casualties.

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\*This research was completed at the Research Triangle Institute, North Carolina, under Contract No. OCD-PS-64-56 for the Office of Civil Defense. Revised at Southern Methodist University, October 1969.

Section 2 evaluates the expected casualties when the impact point is given, and in Section 3 an expression for the damage function, modified to include aiming error, is obtained. Section 4 estimates the expected casualties when the aiming point  $(X_1, Y_1)$  is given. To the writer's knowledge, no previous model has led to such a result for the cookie-cutter damage function (1.1).

## 2. Single weapon blast at $(x_1, y_1)$ .

Let the density of city population be (as in Sherratt [7])

$$\rho(x, y) = P_0 \exp[-(x^2 + y^2)/2b^2]. \quad (2.1)$$

Consider a weapon blast at  $(x_1, y_1)$ , and let  $T_1$  denote the expected casualties. Then, following Fig. 1,

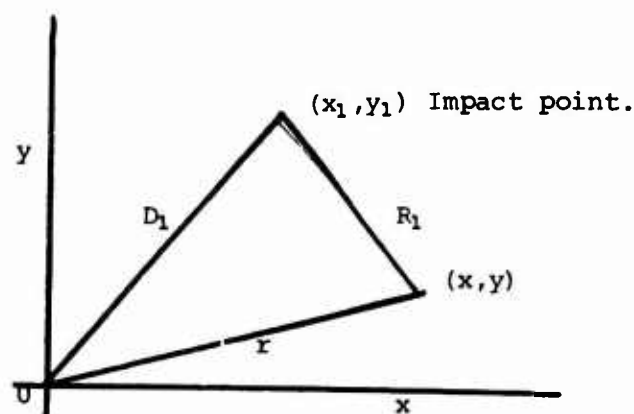


Fig. 1

$$T_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x, y) P(R_1) dx dy \quad (2.2)$$

If  $S = \{(x, y) \mid (x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2 \leq k^2\}$

and  $S' = \{(x, y) \mid (x, y) \notin S\}$

then

$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= \iint_S P_0 \exp\left[-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2b^2}\right] dx dy + \iint_{S'} P_0 Q \exp\left[-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2b^2} - c\{(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2\}\right] dx dy \\ &= P_0 I_1 + P_0 Q I_2, \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

where

$$I_1 = \iint_S \exp[-(x^2+y^2)/2b^2] dx dy,$$

and  $I_2 = \iint_{S'} \exp[-(x^2+y^2)/2b^2 - c\{(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2\}] dx dy$

Let

$$d_1^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2, d_1 > 0$$

and

$$\gamma^2 = 1 + 2b_2 c, \gamma > 0$$

In order to evaluate  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ , we require the Circular Coverage Function ([2], [6])

$$p(R, r) = 1/(2\pi) \iint_R \exp\{-\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\} dx dy$$

integrated over the region  $R$  in which

$$(x-a')^2 + (y-b')^2 \leq R^2,$$

$$a'^2 + b'^2 = r^2.$$

Then

$$I_1 = 2\pi b^2 p(k/b, d_1/b). \quad (2.4)$$

We also require Lemma 1 and Corollary 1 of [6].

The corollary proved there states (in the present notation):

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S'} \exp[-Ax^2 + 2Bx - Ay^2 + 2By] dx dy &= \pi A^{-1} \exp[(B^2 + B'^2)/A] \\ &\cdot \left\{ 1 - p\left[ (2A)^{-1/2} k, (2(B^2 + B'^2)/A) \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

where  $A > 0$ , and  $B, B'$  are arbitrary.

Then, setting  $u = x - x_1$ ,  $v = y - y_1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \exp[-d_1^2/(2b^2)] \cdot \iint_{S'} \exp[-(u^2 + v^2)\gamma^2/(2b^2) \\ &\quad - x_1 u/b^2 - y_1 v/b^2] du dv \\ &= (2\pi b^2/\gamma^2) \exp(-cd_1^2/\gamma^2) \left\{ 1 - p[k\gamma/b, d_1/(\gamma b)] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

on applying Corollary 1 of [6] over the circle  $S$ :  $u^2 + v^2 \leq k^2$ , and  $S'$ , and simplifying.

Hence, applying (2.4) and (2.5) in (2.3), the conditional expected casualties, given impact occurs at  $(x_1, y_1)$ , are given by

$$T_1 = (2\pi P_0 Q b^2 / \gamma^2) \exp(-cd_1^2 / \gamma^2) \left\{ 1 - p(k\gamma/b, d_1/(b\gamma)) \right\} + 2\pi P_0 b^2 p(k/b, d_1/b) \quad (2.7)$$

### 3. Modified Damage Function.

If aiming error about an aiming point  $(X, Y)$  is considered, it is convenient to obtain an expression which modifies the damage function. Fig. 2 shows the model in diagrammatic form.

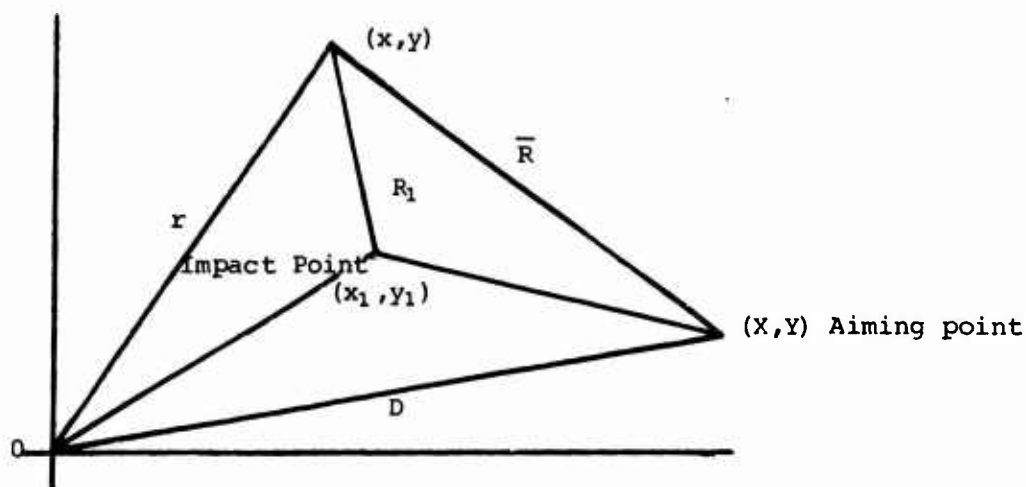


Fig. 2

Let the distance from the aiming point to  $(x, y)$  be  $\bar{R}$ , and let  $\alpha^2 = 1 + 2\sigma^2 c$ , where  $\sigma^2$  is the variance parameter of the circular normal distribution of aiming error about  $(X, Y)$ . Then we obtain the modified damage function in the form of

Theorem 1. If the probability of an individual becoming casualty at a distance  $r$  from the impact point of a weapon is given by (1.1), and if the impact point has a circular normal distribution about the aiming point with variance parameter  $\sigma^2$ , then the probability of an individual at  $(x, y)$  becoming casualty is given by

$$P_{(x,y)}(\text{Cas}) = p[k/\sigma, \bar{R}/\sigma] + (Q/\alpha^2) \exp(-c\bar{R}^2/\alpha^2) \{1 - p(k\alpha/\sigma, \bar{R}/(\alpha\sigma))\} \quad (3.1)$$

Proof: Let  $S_{(x,y)} = \{(x,y) \mid (x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2 \leq k^2\}$

where  $(x_1, y_1)$  is the impact point; thus  $S_{(x,y)}$  is the set of

$(x,y)$  such that the probability of becoming casualty is 1, when

$(x_1, y_1)$  is specified. Then following Hunter's argument (cf. his Eq. (10)),

$$\begin{aligned} P_{(x,y)}(\text{Cas}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{(x,y)}(\text{Cas} \mid \text{impact in element } dx_1 dy_1) \\ &\quad \cdot \text{Pr}(\text{impact in element } dx_1 dy_1) dx_1 dy_1 \\ &= \iint_{S_{(x,y)}} (1/(2\pi\sigma^2)) \exp\left[-(1/(2\sigma^2))\{(x_1-x)^2 + (y_1-y)^2\}\right] dx_1 dy_1 \\ &\quad + \iint_{S_{(x,y)}} Q \exp[-c(x-x_1)^2 - c(y-y_1)^2] \cdot \exp\left[-(1/(2\sigma^2))\{(x_1-x)^2\right. \\ &\quad \left.+ (y_1-y)^2\}\right] dx_1 dy_1 \\ &= I_1^* + QI_2^*, \text{ say.} \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

Again, put  $u=x-x_1$ ,  $v=y-y_1$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} I_1^* &= \iint_S (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1} \exp\left[-(2\sigma^2)^{-1}\{(u+x-X)^2 + (v+y-Y)^2\}\right] du dv \\ &= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1} \exp[-(2\sigma^2)^{-1}\bar{R}^2] \iint_S \exp\left[-(2\sigma^2)^{-1}\{u^2 + v^2 - 2u(x-X) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2v(y-Y)\}\right] du dv \\ &= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1} \exp[-(2\sigma^2)^{-1}\bar{R}^2] \cdot 2\pi\sigma^2 \exp\left[(2\sigma^2)^{-1}\bar{R}^2\right] p[k/\sigma, \bar{R}/\sigma] \\ &= p(k/\sigma, \bar{R}/\sigma). \end{aligned}$$

Likewise

$$\begin{aligned} I_2^* &= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1} \exp(-\bar{R}^2/(2\sigma^2)) \iint_{S_1} \exp\left\{-\alpha^2(u^2 + v^2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 2(x-X)u - 2(y-Y)v\right\}/(2\sigma^2) du dv \\ &= (1/\alpha^2) \exp(-c\bar{R}^2/\alpha^2) \{1 - p(k\alpha/\sigma, \bar{R}/(\alpha\sigma))\} \end{aligned}$$



on applying (2.5) and simplifying.

The result follows, from (3.2).

Q.E.D.

Aiming error is now incorporated into the damage function by

Theorem 1, and casualties from a single weapon attack may now be estimated.

#### 4. Single Weapon Attack with Aiming Error.

Denote by  $P(\text{Cas})$  the damage function (3.1). If  $\rho(x,y)$  is the city population density at  $(x,y)$ , then the expected number of casualties  $C$  from a single weapon aimed at  $(X,Y)$  is given by

$$C = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \rho(x,y) P(\text{Cas}) dx dy$$

Using the circular normal urban density model (2.1), let

$$\beta^2 = \alpha^2 + 2b^2c, \quad \beta > 0.$$

Then Theorem 1 gives

$$C = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_0 \exp[-(2b^2)^{-1}(x^2+y^2)] \left[ p(k/\sigma, \bar{R}/\sigma) + Q\alpha^{-2} \exp(-c\bar{R}^2/\alpha^2) \right. \\ \left. \cdot \left\{ 1 - p(k\alpha/\sigma, \bar{R}(\sigma\alpha)^{-1}) \right\} \right] dx dy \quad (4.1)$$

$$= P_0 I_3 + (P_0 Q/\alpha^2) (I_4 - I_5) \quad (4.2)$$

where

$$I_3 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[-(x^2+y^2)/(2b^2)] p(k/\sigma, \bar{R}/\sigma) dx dy$$

$$I_4 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[-(x^2+y^2)/(2b^2) - c\{(x-X)^2 + (y-Y)^2\}/\alpha^2] dx dy$$

$$I_5 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[-(x^2+y^2)/(2b^2) - c\bar{R}^2/\alpha^2] p(k\alpha/\sigma, \bar{R}(\sigma\alpha)^{-1}) dx dy$$

First,

$$I_4 = \exp[-(X^2+Y^2)c/\alpha^2] \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[-\beta^2(x^2+y^2)/(2\alpha^2b^2) + 2cXx/\alpha^2 \\ + 2cYy/\alpha^2] dx dy$$

$$= 2(\alpha^2/\beta^2) \pi b^2 \exp[-cD^2/\alpha^2 + 2b^2 c^2 D^2/(\alpha^2 \beta^2)] \quad (4.3)$$

using (2.5) of [6], and where

$$D^2 = X^2 + Y^2 \text{ as in Fig. 2.}$$

In order to evaluate  $I_3$  and  $I_5$ , we require a Bessel function, and then to apply a property of  $p(R, r)$ . First, we rotate the axes so that  $(X, Y)$  lies on the new  $x'$ -axis, and then translate the origin to  $(X, Y)$ . Thus let

$$x = (x' + D) \cos \alpha' - y' \sin \alpha'$$

$$y = y' \cos \alpha' + (x' + D) \sin \alpha'$$

where  $\tan \alpha' = Y/X$ .

$\bar{R}$  is invariant under translation and rotation, and  $\bar{R}^2 = x'^2 + y'^2$ .

$$\text{So } I_3 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[(-1/(2b^2)) (x'^2 + y'^2 + 2x'D + D^2)] p(k/\sigma, \bar{R}/\sigma) dx' dy'$$

Finally, introduce polar coordinates,

$$x' = \bar{R} \cos \theta$$

$$y' = \bar{R} \sin \theta.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 &= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp[-(\bar{R}^2 + D^2)/(2b^2) - D\bar{R} \cos \theta/b^2] p(k/\sigma, \bar{R}/\sigma) \bar{R} d\theta d\bar{R} \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} \exp[-(\bar{R}^2 + D^2)/(2b^2)] I_0(D\bar{R}/b^2) p(k/\sigma, \bar{R}/\sigma) \bar{R} d\bar{R}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

where

$$I_0(z) = (2\pi)^{-1} \int_0^{2\pi} \exp(-z \cos \theta) d\theta$$

is the modified zero-order Bessel function of the first kind.

We require the result

$$p(r_0/s, d/s) = \sigma^{-2} \int_0^{\infty} p(r_0/\delta, r/\delta) \exp[-(r^2 + d^2)/(2\sigma^2)] I_0(rd/\sigma^2) r dr \quad (4.5)$$

where

$$s^2 = \sigma^2 + \delta^2$$

(See, for example, Eqs. (15) and (16) of [5]).

Then it immediately follows from (4.4) and (4.5) that

$$I_3 = 2\pi b^2 p[k(b^2 + \sigma^2)^{-1/2}, D(b^2 + \sigma^2)^{-1/2}] \quad (4.6)$$

Next, we make the same translation and rotation for  $I_5$  as for  $I_3$ , and similarly transform to polar coordinates. We get

$$I_5 = 2\pi \int_0^\infty p[k\alpha/\sigma, \bar{R}/(\alpha\sigma)] \exp[-(\bar{R}^2 + D^2)/(2b^2) - c\bar{R}^2/\alpha^2] \\ \cdot I_0(D\bar{R}/b^2) \bar{R} d\bar{R}$$

In order to apply (4.5) to this integral, it is necessary to rearrange with the use of auxiliary factors. Writing  $I_5$  in the form

$$I_5 = 2\pi \exp(-cD^2/\beta^2) \int_0^\infty p[k\alpha^2/\sigma\alpha, \bar{R}/(\alpha\sigma)] \\ \cdot \exp[-\{\bar{R}^2 + (D\alpha^2/\beta^2)\}/(2b^2\alpha^2/\beta^2)] \cdot I_0[D(\alpha^2/\beta^2) \bar{R}/(b\alpha/\beta)] \bar{R} d\bar{R},$$

We can apply (4.5) to get

$$I_5 = 2\pi(\alpha^2/\beta^2) \exp(-cD^2/\beta^2) p[k\alpha(\sigma^2 + b^2/\beta^2)^{-1/2}, D\alpha\beta^{-2}(\sigma^2 + b^2/\beta^2)^{-1/2}] \quad (4.7)$$

Collecting (4.3), (4.6) and (4.7),  $C$  is obtained. We state this in the form of

**Theorem 2.** Under the model described (viz. urban population density (4.1), damage function (1.1), aiming error as in Theorem 1), then the expected number of casualties from a single weapon aimed at  $(X, Y)$  is

$$C = 2\pi P_0 b^2 \left[ p(k/(b^2 + \sigma^2)^{1/2}, D/(b^2 + \sigma^2)^{1/2}) + (Q/\beta^2) \exp(-cD^2/\beta^2) \right. \\ \left. \cdot \{1 - p(k\alpha\beta/(b^2 + \sigma^2\beta^2)^{1/2}, D(\alpha/\beta)/(b^2 + \sigma^2\beta^2)^{1/2})\} \right] \quad (4.8)$$

where  $\alpha^2 = 1 + 2c\sigma^2$ ,  $\alpha > 0$

$\beta^2 = \alpha^2 + 2b^2c$ ,  $\beta > 0$ .

Proof: This follows from (4.2), (4.3), (4.6) and (4.7).

Q.E.D.

If  $S_0^2 = b^2 + \sigma^2$ ,  $S_0 > 0$ ,

$S_1^2 = \alpha^2 + 2b^2c$ ,  $S_1 > 0$ ,

then (4.8) can be written

$$C = 2\pi P_0 b^2 \left[ p(k/S_0, D/S_0) + Q\beta^{-2} \exp(-cD^2/\beta^2) \right. \\ \left. \cdot \{1 - p(k\omega\beta/S_1, D\alpha/(\beta S_1))\} \right]. \quad (4.9)$$

The proportion of the city population which falls casualty to this single weapon attack is  $C/(2\pi P_0 b^2)$ .

The programming of (4.9) can be done by Wegner's approximations [8] to  $p(R,r)$ , and these are set out in the author's earlier paper [6].

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<p>In an earlier paper [6] a city distributed uniformly over a circle was considered in a model for an n-weapon attack using the circular normal damage function and aiming error developed by Hunter [4]. The expected number of casualties was evaluated using the Circular Coverage Function, <math>p(R,r) ([1],[2])</math>.</p> <p>Many damage curves do not fit the single- or two-term circular normal form of Hunter, or the elliptical normal form discussed by Grubbs [3]. These "cookie-cutter" curves are better fitted by the damage function</p> $P(r) = \begin{cases} 1 & , 0 < r \leq k \\ Q \exp(-cr^2) & , r > k, Q \geq 0, c > 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$ <p>where <math>r</math> is the distance from ground zero.</p> <p>We consider a single-weapon attack on a city having a circular normal distribution of population about the origin (see Sherratt [7]); the aiming error, as in Hunter's model [4], is assumed to be circular normal about the point of impact <math>(x_1, y_1)</math>, and the damage function of the form (1.1). The Circular Coverage Function, discussed in [6], will again figure in the evaluation of the expected number of casualties.</p> <p>Section 2 evaluates the expected casualties when the impact point is given, and in Section 3 an expression for the damage function, modified to include aiming error, is obtained. Section 4 estimates the expected casualties when the aiming point <math>(X_1, Y_1)</math> is given. To the writer's knowledge, no previous model has led to such a result for the cookie-cutter damage function (1.1).</p>			

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